

POLK'S DEFECTION.

The news of the heavy defection of State Treasurer Marsh. T. Polk was a sudden and stunning blow to the already troubled and sorely tried people of Tennessee. It came like a thunder-clap in a cloudless sky, unexpected, unprovoked, startling. No man in Tennessee, it is safe to say, not even his bosom friends, knew of the real situation and its stupendous extent, and yet now that it is known in all its ugly features and unfortunate phases, there are many knowing ones and would-be wisecracks who look up here and there with the disgusting, silly twaddle, "I told you so," and they daily besily engaged in hurling extravagant reckless charges against this man and that or this party and that.

Viewed in whatever light it may be, it presents to our mind no redeeming side. It must and can only be regarded as the sad regretful downfall of a man who has heretofore been respected and honored by all who knew him, and what is sadder, more to be regretted, more far-reaching, more unfortunate still, as yet another heavy misfortune and depressing blow to the good name, credit and prosperity of our sadly vexed and much to be pitied State. The heavy default of Polk is indeed a deplorable affair for himself and for Tennessee. After running it over in our mind in all its phases and reading the comments of our friends and enemies abroad and at home with a view of trying to determine what will be the outcome of it all, its effect, if any, upon the unfortunate situation in Tennessee, we must confess we can find no satisfactory quieting solution. Taken in all its bearings there is little doubt but that it will have more or less effect upon the political situation. This much is easily gathered from the tone of the press at home and abroad. And yet this ought not to be. His default was a personal affair and should alone, in our mind, be attributed to his own lack of fidelity and personal integrity. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of those who knew him best and who write of his great crime and sin against himself, his family and the State, that he is the unthoughtful victim of designing, scheming, overreaching sharks and crooked men who took advantage of his warm friendships and guileless mind and led him into the snare of wild speculations, to carry on which he appropriated money from the State's treasury and brought his name under the ban of eternal disgrace and infamy. This however is no excuse for the man and little palliation for his crime. How great was his temptation is not known, how far he abused his trust, and he is personally responsible in law and morals for the consequences of his act no matter what were the causes which led him thereto. And yet if all this is so, it is not possible to deny him sympathy, that pity which always springs eternal in the human breast. If he was, as has been said of him "simple-minded and simple in his tastes, without business habits or business knowledge, not strong in will or exceeding strong in capacity, and was a pure and honorable man until beguiled and led beyond his depth by designing knaves," it may be that he deserves some mercy, for

"At the balance left to me we never can adjust it. What's done at last we may compute but never what's missed." But still we do not wish to be understood as appearing in any sense as an apologist for his crime. Looking at in the light of tenderest sympathy and regret, it is absolutely indefensible and no man can hope to go free of deep censure for assuming that he could use the public funds for his own purposes, even if he were sure he could replace them. We cannot attempt in this article to surmise what will be the political effect of his default. We learn that he has been captured in Texas and will be brought back to Tennessee for trial.

REPORTS from Calloway county, Kentucky, state that a fearful and fatal epidemic of small-pox is raging there. Whole families are stricken down and the people are much demoralized. It seems this dread disease is spreading in all infected localities and our city and county ought not to spare any pains to prevent its appearance among us. Many towns in Tennessee are already visited by it in a more or less epidemic form and unless every precaution is taken it will doubtless visit us before the winter is over. There is only one preventative known to medical science, that of close and thorough vaccination. Do not delay in this matter, but be vaccinated at once.

LEBANON, TENN., is still pursued by what seems an insatiable firebrand. Another destructive fire there Monday morning destroyed the Jackson House, the Old Fellowship Hall, the law offices of R. C. Sanders & Son, Gribble & Brantly, Tarver & Gossard, and other buildings were seriously damaged. The guests of the hotel fled hastily and some of them narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000, partly insured. Lebanon has suffered greatly from fires during the last year.

ON our first page this week, we reproduce from the American, a copy of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives in the 46th last, by Mr. T. B. Ivey, Chairman of the House Committee on the State Debt, which it is believed will be finally passed by the present legislature to settle the debt of 50-3. If this bill is not passed, it is thought the one that is passed will resemble it in all material points. It passed first reading and was referred to the State Debt Committee.

THE Athens Post rises to remark that "A good many paragraphs in the Nashville World have been to indicate that as soon as Gen. Bate is inaugurated that paper will take charge of the State Government *in toto*." Aye, an uninformed reader would be led to believe that if it had not been for that vainglorious sheet there would not now be any State government at all. And yet if he will reflect a moment he will remember that Tennessee was a great and glorious State before the World came into existence, nor can he be said to have made any very rapid strides upward since.

It is said, now that Gambetta, of France, is dead, Bismarck, of Germany, talks of retiring from office. The third great conspicuous figure in the politics of Europe, Gladstone of England, is old and infirm and also often refers to the retirement that he desires to enjoy. These two last named statesmen will probably disappear from the political stage during 1883 and with their exit three of the greatest and most remarkable men that have adorned modern history will have had their day.

A WRONG VIEW OF IT.

Death of Judge Jo. C. Guild.

The announcement of the death of the well-known and distinguished jurist whose name heads this notice, which sudden and unexpected event occurred at his home in East Nashville on Monday afternoon last, was received with a deep sense of sorrow and regret throughout Tennessee.

Judge Guild was one of the oldest, best known and most universally respected citizens and lawyers in the State. He was admitted and held in the highest regard by all who knew him. He was eighty years old the 12th day of last December and both his years and remarkably active life connected him with the past and endeared him to the present generation with probably more interest than any other man in the State.

The history of his long and active life is exceedingly interesting and full of events connected with the earlier and past history of the State, but, of course, we have not the time or space to dwell upon it in detail here. A short sketch of his life may however, be appropriate. Judge Guild was born in Virginia, of Scotch-Irish parents, but moved to Tennessee, with his parents, in 1806, settling in Sumner county. They afterwards moved to Stewart county where they lived until 1811, when they returned to Sumner. They died in 1813, leaving the subject of this sketch and an elder brother, their only children, in charge of relatives, but in very poor circumstances. When still quite a young man and with a very limited education, he began the study of law in Gallatin, and then by natural inclination. He commenced to practice in 1822 and by splendid natural ability and close attention to his profession he soon acquired a large practice and much reputation as a rising young lawyer. He married in 1826, Miss Blackmore, daughter of Maj. George D. Blackmore, of Revolutionary fame. He served in the State's House of Representatives first in 1833-35; raised a company for the Florida war in 1836, and went out as Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Tennessee Regiment. He represented Sumner and Smith in the State Senate in 1837 and was afterwards in the House in 1845-46 and again in 1851-52; was a Democratic elector in 1844 and elector at large in 1855. He was chancellor of the 7th Chancery Division in 1869. He was a sympathizer with the South during the late war. He moved to Nashville after the war and resumed the practice of law. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the Davidson County Law Court at Nashville.

Much more could be said of this distinguished man. He was as widely known as any man in the State and no man had more or warmer friends. He was one of nature's noblemen, possessed of the most varied and highest order of natural talents, he ever commanded and retained during his long and active life the admiration, the respect and devotion of all who came in contact with him. Genial, whole-souled, companionable, filled with anecdote and reminiscence, his society was always pleasant and always sought after. He was a true and life-long Democrat and as a jurist and advocate at the bar had few equals. He filled many positions of honor and distinction in the gift of the people and always filled them well. His life is worthy of emulation by all who aspire to a noble manhood.

THE National legislative event of the last week was the sudden and unlooked for passage of the Pendleton civil-service reform bill in the House by a vote of 155 to 47 without debate. Its quick and unobstructed passage through the House without amendment or discussion was entirely unexpected for many anticipated a long and arduous debate. The bill has many good features, but is far from covering the urgent necessities of civil service reform. It is not complete, but is at least a step in the right direction. It only awaits the President's signature to become a law, which it will no doubt receive.

Messrs A. L. Landis, Jr., late editor of the Shelbyville Gazette, and Jas. D. Andrews, late of the Pottsville Herald, are now connected with the Nashville Banner. The Banner is to be congratulated in securing the services of these two clever and efficient journalists. We wish them success in their new field.

It is said attorney Bliss, counsel for the Government in the Star route case, who receives \$100 per day for his services, has already drawn \$38,000. And still the Star route cases draw their slow length along and Dorsey chuckles to himself in blissful security of the end.

ANOTHER terrible accident at sea, resulting in the loss of life, is reported the first of the week. The human Line Steamer, City of Brussels, from New York bound for Liverpool, was run into by the Kirby Hall, a Glasgow steamer on Saturday last, in the English Channel and immediately foundered, going down with eight of her crew and two passengers. The accident is said to have been the result of a dense fog which prevailed off Liverpool at the time. The City of Brussels had laid up on account of the fog and was riding at anchor at the time of the accident. She was a 2300 ton vessel, built of iron and carried a full complement of men and most trustworthy of the human Line Steamers.

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It is indeed gratifying to learn that the Rugby colony in east Tennessee which for so long a time seemed doomed to prove a failure, has recently taken new life and impetus and bids fair to prove at last a permanent success. We are told a great deal of land has been recently sold for fruit raising purposes, a large cannery factory is being built, new settlers are constantly coming in, the schools are flourishing, new business houses are going up and the evidences generally of a new and better life are everywhere to be seen. The colony are quite satisfied.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Death of Judge Jo. C. Guild.

In the Legislature during the week much of the time was occupied in the discussion of the defection of Treasurer Polk and of ways and means to secure his arrest and return to Tennessee. Many new bills and resolutions were offered and acted upon. Both houses adopted resolutions to adjourn on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, out of respect to the memory of Judge Guild and appointed committees to draft suitable resolutions, &c.

Senator Greene introduced a bill to reduce the State tax from thirty to ten cents on the \$100, for 1883 and after.

Mr. Williamson, Prescribing the duties of State Treasurer. This bill requires the bond to be \$200,000.

The Governor returned the Senate joint resolution No. 1, to stop payment of interest on the bonds, with his veto. The resolution was then carried over the Governor's veto.

A resolution offering a reward of \$10,000 for Treasurer Polk's safe return was adopted in the House.

SENATOR DANIEL and Representative Milliken, we notice, are both on the Asylum Committee of the Legislature. We have always thought that a county like Montgomery, which only gave 339 votes for State Credit, needed a full representation on the Asylum Committee. We know Messrs Daniel and Milliken will do their full duty towards their constituents and provide ample room.

THE election of United States Senator by the Legislature comes off on Tuesday next, the 16th inst. The probabilities are that Senator Harris will be re-elected by a good sized majority on the first or second ballot. Gen. Bate, it is understood, has positively declined to allow his name to be presented to the Legislature. Savage is still working industriously, and claims Harris' defeat.

THE present Legislature of Tennessee should immortalize itself by forbidding the use or sale of toy pistols in the State. They are decidedly more deadly than the genuine cartridge ones.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the Michigan legislature forbidding the acceptance of railroad passes by legislators and State officers. Why don't some Tennessee Solons introduce a like resolution in Tennessee's legislature?

ANOTHER horrible holocaust is reported from Milwaukee, Wis., by the burning of the Newhall House, a six-story hotel, on Wednesday morning, January 10th, by which some fifty or sixty persons are reported to have lost their lives and twenty or thirty wounded. The fire was discovered at 4 a. m., and in less than half an hour the whole building was developed in flames. A second fire started from the ruins, and the flames leaped to the upper stories, covering the stone sidewalks with their lifeless bodies. The house was filled with guests at the time. The loss of property is put down at \$500,000.

WE notice placards and bills stuck up around our city, giving notice of the grand Cincinnati Opera Festival which will come off in this city, in the Grand Music Hall, beginning the 29th and continuing a week. This will be the greatest musical event of the year. All railroad will sell excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates.

Polk Re-arrested. A NASHVILLE Jan. 9.—M. T. Polk, detainer of the United States Marshal and his companions, including Detective Cameron, who accompanied them from San Antonio, have been arrested by the United States Marshal Joe Sheely, Morrill, the car conductor, and others, near Webb Station, a little town on the International road, eighteen miles north of Laredo. Polk and his party left the train at Webb and attempted to make the Mexican side of the Rio Grande on horseback, having purchased horses for that purpose at Webb. After having been detained on suspicion of being fugitives, they were afraid of a similar and more disastrous experience at Laredo. Sheely has telegraphed to the Governor of Tennessee for instructions, also stating that after the arrest, Polk offered him \$5,000 if the officer Polk would go on to the State of Texas and be released and the prisoners and guards will arrive in San Antonio to-morrow, Morrill, the conductor, suspected that they had been game from the actions of Polk and the detective on the train and telegraphed to Laredo to help to take the arrest. The whole matter was sent immediately with the above result. The action of Jo. Price the detective, who liberated Polk in San Antonio, is severely condemned, many thinking that he was well paid for it, and that Cameron was to receive a large sum after the arrest in Mexico.

WHO IS WHO.

Those Who Voted For Mr. Polk and Their Names.

Since the attempt has been made to throw the responsibility of Treasurer Polk's election on the sky-blue democrats, the Banner has again examined the records and finds that more readers than sky-blues voted for Mr. Polk. Here they are:

Members voting for Mr. Polk, now readers: Senators—Alexander, Bibb, Carter, Coleman, McCullough, Bagland, Smallman, Plummer, Norris, Thompson, Watkins, Morgan—3. Readers—2.

In the house, the following, who are now readers, voted for Mr. Polk: Bagland, Carter, Coleman, Davis, Driver, Ezell, Gass, Haynes, Head, Higgins, Houston, Jones, Lester, Manson, Means, Fallow, Plummer, Norris, Thompson, Watkins, Woodward—22.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Every year about this time a trained host of lobbyists and contractors are loudly grieved because we have no big guns or ships, England, France and Italy, they lament, have larger guns and ships than we have. And they endeavor to scare the "children" of the United States into the contribution of millions of dollars by picturing the coast of the United States defenseless and at the mercy of colossal pirates in iron clads. There is no end of such platitudes as "In time of peace prepare for war." These lobbyists, contractors, and the army and naval officers who encourage them would have the United States, like a swaggering bully, ever ready for a fight. In time of peace and prosperity the occupation of the Army and Navy and the manufacture of war-supplies is gone, hence these tears. Now, apart from the fact that a man with a chip on his shoulder and a revolver in his pocket is much more likely to get into a fight (and be in the wrong) than the man who attends to his business, there are other reasons why we should neither spend money nor energy for offensive or defensive armaments now. The first reason is that we are not in the slightest danger of attack. There is not and there has not been for sixty years a *cassus belli* between the United States and any formidable power. There has been no dispute with any country except England and that was settled without a thought of hitting a gun. We have never had any quarrel with any great powers except England and France. The causes and complications which keep Europe filled with colossal armies are only safeguards for us. Not even England with her insular security dares to lower her guard by the dispatch of war-ships to this country. But (to suppose the impossibility) let it be assumed that England will send a half-dozen of her big ships here. The cause for such expedition will be known from one to five years in advance, and either period will be sufficient to enable us to build coast defenses, and even floating batteries and rams, and to sow our ports with torpedoes. It will also give us time to drive English commerce from the seas with privateers, to say nothing of the occupation of Canada. Does any one suppose England will risk the destruction of her commerce, which is as much the breath of life as agriculture is ours. If, then, England cannot afford to fight us, how much less can France, Russia, Germany or Italy, each of which countries is sleeping on its arms, afraid to weaken its defense by the loss of a brigade or a ship. Besides, there is no more likelihood of our having a quarrel with them than with Sweden or Denmark. Indeed, we are entirely exempt from the necessity of maintaining military and naval establishments. If England is safe because of the "silver-streak" that divides her from the continent, how much safer are we, who are divided by a streak more than one hundred times as wide.

No one knows the future, and we will need ships and guns, but it is certain that if we build them now, they will be obsolete and useless when we want them. For the last fifteen years the powers of Europe have been entertaining themselves by building first a ship that will withstand any gun, and then a gun that will pierce any ship. They have now, I believe, ships steel-plated to the thickness of three feet, and guns that will throw steel-pointed shot of about fifteen hundred pounds, and they are still adding to the thickness of their armor and the size of their guns. These are very costly experiments, and it would seem to be our policy to let them work out their *reductio ad absurdum* when we may profit by their mistakes. It will be time enough for us to make an appropriation when they have performed the miracle of making a gun that will annihilate any ship, and a ship that will withstand any gun.

There is no public sentiment in favor of the increase of the Army or Navy. The sentiment that favors such increase is very private and select. General Sherman favors it because he is the centre of a military coterie that has no Army for a background, and is naturally feeling very much out of place. Secretary Lincoln favors it because he is cornered by the Senate and West Point. Secretary Chandler favors it because he is surrounded by a host of dry-land Rear Admirals, who, as the French would say, have no *raison d'être*, and, who, literally translated, are ducks out of water. Behind them all are a host of voracious contractors and a full and overflowing treasury continually increased by a swollen revenue.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1883.

The State Debt. Nashville Banner.

The position of the Banner on the State debt is probably a fraction better known than that of any paper in the State. It has been for every settlement that would satisfy both parties to the obligation, regarding any final agreement, whatever the terms, as long as the people and their interests. It now calls on its Democratic brethren, with whom it differs during the recent canvass, and who were successful in the election, to carry out their pledges to the people and to the State. The income State administration is bound to make a final disposition of this harassing question. If it fails in its pledges and delays a settlement to 1884, it will incur a responsibility greater than the Democratic party of the State can bear.

It is known that the Democrats have been in power in Tennessee since 1869-70 with the exception of the past two years, and that it has been uniformly committed against repudiation. The time has come when a settlement cannot be further postponed without a direct issue with repudiation, in its own ranks.

"SHE'S a dear, good girl," said a St. Louis young man in reference to a Chicago fair one: "I assure you, father, she's all soul." Yes," replied his poor parent, the old peddler against the Garden City enterprising words: "I saw her footprints in the sand by the lake-side. You are right; she is all soul."

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Having admitted E. M. HOWARD to a partnership, the style of firm from this date will be CRUSMAN & HOWARD. With facilities increased, the new firm hopes to deserve an increased business. J. J. CRUSMAN.

Crusman & Howard, HOLIDAY

(Successors to J. J. CRUSMAN.)

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS,

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS,

Field and Garden Seed,

Fertilizers, Land Plaster, Lime,

Cement, Nails, Shingles, &c.

Corner First and Franklin Sts.,

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

January 12, 1883.

Lockert & Reynolds,

DRUGGISTS,

No. 29 Franklin Street,

(Opposite Fox & Smith.)

Clarksville, - - Tennessee.

PRESCRIPTION WORK A SPECIALTY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.,

At the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$125,058 98
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 5,000 00
Banking house and furniture, 2,000 00
Other real estate, 1,416 25
Furniture and fixtures, 20,000 00
Premiums on drafts, 3,444 38
Redemption fund, 4,500 00
Treasurer of U. S., 5,116 08 25

Cash items, 43,881 68
Due from redeeming and reserve agents, 2,882 06
Due from other National banks, 2,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers, 500 00
Fractional currency, 407 89
Specie, 12,272 59
Bills of other National banks, 11,200 00
Legal tender notes, 14,000 00

Total, \$224,061 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, \$100,000 00
Surplus fund, 10,000 00
Undivided profits, 8,500 00
Dividend on stock, 5,000 00
Circulation, 90,000 00

Deposits on checks, 81,265 51
Deposits on drafts, 12,816 13
Deposits on certificates of deposit, 2,000 00
Total, \$224,061 17

I, B. W. Macne, Cashier of the First National Bank, Clarksville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand and the seal of said bank, this 9th day of Jan., 1883. J. W. F. FARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: G. M. PARKER, R. C. BRADY, S. P. FARRIS, J. W. FARRIS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CLARKSVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

At Clarksville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 30th day of December, 1882.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, \$102,981 26
Overdrafts, 2,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, 5,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, 1,700 00
Due from approved reserve agents, 25,000 00
Due from other National banks, 2,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers, 500 00
Real estate, furniture and fixtures, 4,000 00
Furniture and fixtures, 1,500 00
Premiums paid, 1,500 00
Specie, 12,272 59
Bills of other banks, 11,200 00
Legal tender notes, 14,000 00
Redemption fund, 4,500 00
Total, \$224,061 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, \$100,000 00
Surplus fund, 10,000 00
Undivided profits, 8,500 00
National Bank, 5,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check, 82,822 22
Deposits on certificates of deposit, 2,000 00
Due to other National banks, 65 73
Due to State bank and bankers, 800 00

Total, \$224,061 17

State of Tennessee—County of Montgomery. I, J. C. Gibson, Secretary of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of Jan., 1883. J. W. FARRIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: R. C. BRADY, S. P. FARRIS, J. W. FARRIS, Directors.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID GRASS AND STOCK FARM.

Having made arrangements to engage in manufacturing, and having two farms on hand, I have determined to sell my

Bryan Place, 450 Acres, Fine Residence For Rent for 1883.

FINEST STOCK AND GRASS FARMS

In Tennessee. It is situated one and a half miles from the town of Clarksville, has both rich and poor soil, and is well watered, has good, comfortable dwelling, barn, stables, stock house, and all the modern improvements of a first class farm.

250 Acres Rich River Bottom, which is choice mowland land, and will every year with cultivation produce ten barrels of corn per acre. For a

STOCK FARM

It has no superior. It will grow any kind of grass for mowland or grazing, and cattle and horses will thrive on it. It has a good, comfortable dwelling, barn, stables, stock house, and all the modern improvements of a first class farm.

200 Acres of Upland, part in timber and the balance suitable for mowland or grazing. It will grow any kind of grass for mowland or grazing, and cattle and horses will thrive on it. It has a good, comfortable dwelling, barn, stables, stock house, and all the modern improvements of a first class farm.

Go to Bowling & Willson's for a real fine, handsome, dining room or shoe.

JO. T. JOHNSON.

COULTER BROS.

Large and Varied Assortment

Consisting of many new and beautiful

25c and 50c Counters,

TOYS FOR THE LITTLE CHICKS,

Boys and Girls. Besides the 25c and 50c goods, we will have many choice goods for Holiday Gifts for old and young.

BROCADE VELVETS

at \$2 25, worth 3 00.

PLUSHES,

all colors, \$2 25, worth 3 00

SPLendid STOCK & SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

\$1 to 3 reduction on Lace Curtains per pair.

We have an elegant stock of Window Cornice and Cornice Poles.

Bargains in Marseilles QUILTS!

CHEAPEST BLANKETS IN THE CITY!

COTTON CARPETS at 25 and 45c.

WOOL CARPETS 2-ply, 75 and 85c.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 80c to \$1.

FULL STOCK PEARL SHIRTS at \$1

Men's Scarfs and Ties at 25c to \$1, worth 50c to \$1 50 each. Our stock is complete in every department and our prices are uniformly low, and it will afford us great pleasure to show you through, whether you buy or not.

Remember we can save you money on Holiday Goods. We cordially invite one and all to pay us a visit.

Respectfully,

COULTER BROS.,

Successors to Coulter, Bro. & Stratton.

Clarksville, Tenn.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE

IRON, GUNS, and

Agricultural Implements.

The Finest Stock of Axes in the City.

Oliver Chilled Plows,

Oliver Chilled Sulky Plows,

Syracuse Chilled Plows,

Clarksville Cast and Steel Plows,

Studebaker and Humboldt Wagons,

Chicago Galvanized Fence Wire,

Cooking and Heating Stoves.

Chimney Flues, Stone and Iron Pipe.

Prompt attention to all orders for

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And Plumbing.

Headquarters for

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. ROSENFELD

has in store and is selling cheap, a well selected and immense stock of Imported Huts and Bonnets, endless variety. Hats, Wings, Veils, Plushes, Satins, all of the Newest Styles, such as Electric Blue, Hunters Green, Cadet Blue, Terra Cotta, Crushed Strawberry, including all the old standing colors. Cloaks, Circulars, Dolmans, Jackets, Palatos, Ulsters and Suits. Children's Cloaks in great variety. In Fancy Notions and Neck Wear our assortment is greater than ever. We shall continue to receive the Latest Novelties as they appear in the Eastern markets. We invite the public in general to call and examine our stock, and don't forget to call at Rosen